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NO. 40.

SPEECH OF HENRY CLAY, IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, FEBRUARY 2nd, 3rd, and 6th, IN DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

Mr. CLAY rose and addressed the Senate substantially as follows:

In one sentiment, Mr. President, expressed by the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, (General Hayne) tho', perhaps, not in the sense intended by him, I entirely concur. I agree with him, that the decision on the system of policy embraced in this debate, involves the future destiny of this growing country. One way I verily believe, it would lead to deep and general distress; general bankruptcy and national ruin, without benefit to any part of the Union. The other, the existing prosperity will be preserved and augmented, and the nation will continue rapidly to advance in wealth, power and greatness, without prejudice to any section of the Confederacy.

Thus viewing the question, I stand here as the humble but zealous advocate, not of the interests of one State or seven States only, but of the whole Union. And never before have I felt, more intensely, the overpowering weight of that share of responsibility which belongs to me in these deliberations. Never before have I had more occasion, than I now have, to lament my want of those intellectual powers, the possession of which might enable me to unfold to this Senate, and to illustrate to this People, great truths intimately connected with the lasting welfare of my country. I should, indeed, sink, overwhelmed and subdued beneath the appalling magnitude of the task which lies before me, if I did not feel myself sustained & fortified by a thorough consciousness of the justness of the cause which I have espoused, and by a persuasion, I hope not presumptuous, that it has the approbation of that Providence who has so often smiled upon these United States.

Eight years ago, it was my painful duty to present to the other House of Congress, an unexaggerated picture of the general distress pervading the whole land. We must all yet remember some of its frightful features. We all know that the people were then oppressed and borne down by an enormous load of debt; that the value of property was at the lowest point of depression; that ruinous sales and sacrifices were every where made of real estate; that stop laws and relief laws and paper money were adopted to save the people from impending destruction; that a deficit in the public revenue existed, which compelled Government to seize upon, and divert from its legitimate object, the appropriation to the sinking fund, to redeem the national debt; and that our commerce and navigation were threatened with a complete paralysis. In short, sir, if I were to select any term of seven years since the adoption of the present constitution, which exhibited a scene of the most wide spread dismay and desolation, it would be exactly that term of seven years which immediately preceded the establishment of the tariff of 1824.

I have now to perform the more pleasing task of exhibiting an imperfect sketch of the existing state of the unparalleled prosperity of the country. On a general survey, we behold cultivation extended, the arts flourishing, the face of the country improved, our people fully and profitably employed, and the public countenance exhibiting tranquility, contentment and happiness. And, if we descend into particulars, we have the agreeable contemplation of a People out of debt; land rising slowly in value, but in a secure and salutary degree; a ready, though not extravagant market for all the surplus productions of our industry; innumerable flocks and herds browsing and gambolling on ten thousand hills and plains, covered with rich and verdant grasses;—our cities expanded and whole villages springing up,—as it were by enchantment—our exports and imports increased and increasing—our tonnage, foreign and coastwise, swelling and fully occupying the rivers; of our interior animated by the perpetual thunder and lightning of countless steamboats; the currency sound and abundant; the public debt of two wars nearly redeemed; and to crown all,—the public treasury overflowing; embarrassing Congress not to find subjects of taxation, but to select the objects which shall be liberated from the impost. If the term of seven years were to be selected, of the greatest prosperity which this people have enjoyed since the establishment of their present constitution, it would be exactly that period of seven years which immediately followed the passage of the tariff of 1824.

This transformation of the condition of the country from gloom and distress to brightness and prosperity, has been mainly the work of American legislation, fostering American industry, in-

stead of showing it to be controlled by foreign legislation, cherishing foreign industry. The foes of the American System, in 1824, with great boldness and confidence, predicted, 1st. The ruin of the public revenue and the creation of a necessity to resort to direct taxation. The gentleman from South Carolina, (Gen. Hayne) I believe,—thought that the Tariff of 1824 would operate a reduction of revenue to the large amount of eight millions of dollars. 2d. The destruction of our navigation. 3d. The destruction of commercial cities. 4th. The augmentation of the price of objects of consumption and further decline in that of the articles of our exports. Every prediction which they made has failed—utterly failed. Instead of the ruin of the public revenue, which they then sought to deter us from the adoption of the American System, we are now threatened with its subversion, by the vast amount of public revenue produced by that System. Every branch of our navigation has increased. As to the desolation of our cities, let us take, as an example, the condition of the largest and most commercial of all of them, the great Northern capital. I have in my hands, the assessed value of real estate in the city of New York, from 1817 to 1831. This value is canvassed, contested, scrutinized, and adjudged by the proper sworn authorities. It is, therefore, entitled to full credence. During the first term, commencing with 1817, and ending in the year of the passage of the tariff of 1824, the amount of the value of real estate was, the first year, \$57,799,435, and after various fluctuations in the intermediate period, it settled down at \$52,019,730, exhibiting a decrease, in seven years, of \$5,779,705. During the first year of 1825, after the passage of the tariff, it rose, and gradually ascending throughout the whole of the latter period of 7 years, it finally, in 1831, reached the astonishing height of \$95,716,485. Now if it be said that this rapid growth of the city of N. York was the effect of foreign commerce, then it was not correctly predicted in 1824, that the tariff would destroy foreign commerce and desolate our commercial cities. If, on the contrary, it be the effect of internal trade, then internal trade cannot be justly chargeable with the evil consequences imputed to it. The truth is, it is the joint effect of both principles, the domestic industry nourishing the foreign trade, and the foreign commerce, in turn, nourishing the domestic industry.

No where, more than in New York, is the combination of both principles so completely developed. In the progress of my argument, I will consider the effect upon the price of commodities, produced by the American System, and show that the very reverse of the prediction of its foes, in 1824, has actually happened.

Whilst we thus behold the entire failure of all that was foretold against the System, it is a subject of just felicitation to its friends, that all their anticipations of its benefits have been fulfilled, or are in progress of fulfilment. The honorable gentleman from South Carolina has made an allusion to a speech made by me, in 1824, in the other house, in support of the Tariff, and to which otherwise, I should not have particularly referred. But I would ask any one, who could now command the courage to peruse that long production, what principle laid down there is not true? what prediction then made has been falsified by practical experience?

It is now proposed to abolish the system to which we owe so much of the public prosperity, and it is urged that the arrival of the period of the redemption of the public debt has been confidently looked to as presenting a suitable occasion to rid the country of the evils with which the system is alleged to be fraught. Not an inattentive observer of passing events, I have been aware, that among those who were most eagerly pressing the payment of the public debt, and, upon that ground, were opposing appropriations to other great interests, there were some who cared less about the debt than the accomplishment of other objects. But the People of the United States have not coupled the payment of their public debt with the destruction of the protection of their industry, against foreign laws and foreign industry. They have been accustomed to regard the extinction of the public debt as relief from a burthen, and not as the infliction of a curse. If it is to be attended or followed by the subversion of the American System, and an exposure of our establishments and our productions to the unguarded consequences of the selfish policy of foreign Powers, the payment of the public debt will be the bitterest of curses. Its fruit will be like the fruit

"Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste Brought death into the world, and all our woe,
With loss of Eden"

If the system of protection be found-

ed on principles erroneous in theory, or pernicious in practice—above all, if it be unconstitutional, as is alleged, and ought to be forthwith abolished, and not a vestige of it to remain. But, before we sanction this sweeping denunciation, let us look a little at this system, its magnitude, its ramifications, its duration, and the high authorities which have sustained it. We shall see that its foes will have accomplished comparatively nothing, after having achieved their present aim of breaking down our iron foundries, our woollen, cotton and hemp manufactories, and our sugar plantations. The destruction of these would undoubtedly, lead to the sacrifice of immense capital, the ruin of many thousands of our fellow citizens, and incalculable loss to the whole community. But their prostration would not disfigure, nor produce greater effect upon the whole system of protection, in all its branches than the destruction of the beautiful domes upon the Capitol would occasion to the magnificent edifice which they surmount. Why, sir, there is scarcely an interest, scarcely a vocation in society which is not embraced by the beneficence of this system.

It comprehends our coasting tonnage and trade, from which all foreign tonnage is absolutely excluded.

It includes all our foreign tonnage,—with the inconsiderable exception made by treaties of reciprocity, with a few foreign Powers.

It embraces our fisheries, and all our hardy and enterprising fishermen.

It extends to almost every mechanic art; to tanners, cordwainers, tailors,—cabinet makers, hatters, tinners, brass workers, clock makers, coach makers, tallow chandlers, trace makers, rope makers, cork cutters, tobacconists, whip makers, paper makers, umbrella makers, glass blowers, stocking weavers, butter makers, saddle and harness makers,—cutlers, brush makers, book binders, dairy men, milk farmers, blacksmiths,—type foundries, musical instrument makers, basket makers, milliners, potters,—chocolate makers, floor cloth makers,—bonnet makers, hair cloth makers, copersmiths, pencil makers, bellows makers, pocket book makers, card makers, glue makers, mustard makers, lumber sawyers, saw makers, scale beam makers, scythe makers, wood saw makers, and many others. The mechanics enumerated enjoy a measure of protection adapted to their several conditions, varying from twenty to fifty per cent.—The extent and importance of some of these artisans may be estimated by a few particulars. The tanners, curriers, boot and shoe makers, and other workers in hides, skins and leather, produce an ultimate value per annum of forty millions of dollars; the cabinet makers, twelve millions; the manufacturers of bonnets and hats for the female sex, lace, artificial flowers, combs, &c. seven millions; and the manufacturers of glass five millions.

It extends to all Louisiana, the Delta of which might as well be submerged again in the Gulf of Mexico from which it has been a gradual conquest, as now to be deprived of the protecting duty upon its great staple.

It affects the cotton planter* himself, and the tobacco planter, both of whom enjoy protection.

The total amount of the capital vested in sheep, the land to sustain them, wool, woollen fabrics, and the subsistence of the various persons directly or indirectly employed in the growth and manufacture of the article of wool, is estimated at one hundred and sixty seven millions of dollars, and the number of persons at 150,000.

The value of iron, considered as a raw material, and of its manufactures, is estimated at twenty six millions of dollars per annum. Cotton goods, exclusive of the capital vested in the manufacture, and of the cost of the raw material, are believed to amount, annually, to about twenty millions of dollars.

These estimates have been carefully made, by practical men, of undoubted character, who have brought together and embodied their information. Anxious to avoid the charge of exaggeration they have sometimes placed their estimates below what was believed to be the actual amount of these interests.—With regard to the quantity of bar and other iron annually produced, it is derived from the known works themselves; and I know some in Western States which they have omitted in their calculations.

Such are some of the items of this vast system of protection, which it is now proposed to abandon. We might well pause and contemplate, if human imagination could conceive the extent of mischief and ruin from its total over-

*To say nothing of cotton produced in foreign countries, the cultivation of this article, of a very superior quality, is constantly extending in the adjacent Mexican provinces, and, but for the duty, probably a large amount would be introduced into the United States, down Red river and along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

throw, before we proceed to the work of destruction. Its duration is worthy, also of serious consideration. Not to go behind the constitution, its date is coeval with that instrument. It began on the ever memorable 4th day of July—the 4th day of July 1789. The second act which stands recorded in the statue book, bearing the illustrious signature of George Washington, laid the corner stone of the whole system. That there might be no mistake about the matter, it was then solemnly proclaimed to the American people and to the world, that it was necessary for "the encouragement and protection of manufactures," that duties should be laid. It is in vain to urge the small amount of the measure of a protection then extended. The great principle was then established by the fathers of the constitution, with the father of his country at their head. And it cannot now be questioned, that, if the Government had not then been new and the subject untried, a greater measure of protection would have been applied, if it had been supposed necessary. Shortly after, the master minds of Jefferson and Hamilton were brought to act on this interesting subject. Taking views of it appertaining to the departments of foreign affairs and of the treasury, which they respectively filled, they presented, severally, reports which yet remain monuments of their profound wisdom, and came to the same conclusion of protection to American Industry. Mr. Jefferson argued that foreign restrictions, foreign prohibitions, and foreign high duties, ought to be met at home, by American restrictions, American prohibitions, and American high duties. Mr. Hamilton, surveying the entire ground, and looking at the inherent nature of the subject, treated it with an ability, which if ever equalled, has not been surpassed, and earnestly recommended protection.

The wars of the French Revolution commenced about this period and streams of gold poured into the United States through a thousand channels, opened or enlarged by the successful commerce which our neutrality enabled us to prosecute. We forgot or overlooked, in the general prosperity, the necessity of encouraging our domestic manufactures.—Then came the edicts of Napoleon, and the British orders in council; and our embargo, non-intercourse, non-importation, and war, followed in rapid succession. These national measures, amounting to a total suspension, for the period of their duration, of our foreign commerce, afforded the most efficacious encouragement to American manufactures, and accordingly, they every where sprung up. Whilst these measures of restriction and this state of war continued, the manufacturers were stimulated in their enterprises by every assurance of support, by public sentiment, and by legislative resolves. It was about that period (1808) that South Carolina bore her high testimony to the wisdom of the policy, in an act of her legislature, the preamble of which is now before me, reads,

"Whereas the establishment and encouragement of domestic manufactures is conducive to the interest of a State, by adding new incentives to industry, and as being the means of disposing to advantage, the surplus productions of the agriculturist: And whereas, in the present unexampled state of the world, their establishment in our country is not only expedient, but politic, in rendering us independent of foreign nations"—the Legislature not being competent to afford the most efficacious aid, by imposing duties on foreign rival articles, proceeded to incorporate a company.

Peace, under the treaty of Ghent, returned in 1815, but there did not return with it the golden days which preceded the edicts levelled at our commerce by Great Britain and France. It found all Europe tranquilly resuming the arts and the business of civil life. It found Europe no longer the consumer of our surplus, and the employer of our navigation, but excluding or heavily burdening, almost all the productions of our agriculture; and our rivals in manufactures, in navigation, and in commerce. It found our country, in short, in a situation totally different from all the past—new and untied. It became necessary to adapt our laws, and especially our laws of impost, to the new circumstances in which we found ourselves. Accordingly that eminent and lamented citizen, then at the head of the treasury, (Mr. Dallas) was required, by a resolution of the house of Representatives, under date the 23d day of February, 1815, to prepare and report at the succeeding session of Congress a system of revenue conformable with the actual condition of the country. He had the circle of a whole year to perform the work, consulted merchants, manufacturers and other practical men, and opened an extensive correspondence. The report which he made, at the session of 1816, was the result of his inquiries and reflections, and embodies the principles

which he thought applicable to the subject. It has been said that the tariff of 1816 was a measure of mere revenue and that it only reduced the war duties to a peace standard. It is true that the question then was, how much, and in what way, should the double duties of the war be reduced? Now, also, the question is, on what articles shall the duties be reduced so as to subject the amount of the future revenue to the wants of the Government? Then it was deemed an enquiry of the first importance, as it should lenow, how the reduction should be made so as to secure proper encouragement to our domestic industry. That this was a leading object in the arrangement of the tariff of 1816, I well remember, and it is demonstrated by the language of Mr. Dallas. He says, in his report, "There are few if any Governments, which do not regard the establishment of domestic manufactures as a chief object of public policy. The United States have always so regarded it. The demands of the country, while the acquisition of supplies from foreign nations was either prohibited or impracticable, may have afforded a sufficient inducement for this investment of capital, and this application of labor; but the inducement, in its necessary extent, must fail, when the day of competition returns. Upon that change in the condition of the country, the preservation of the manufactures, which private citizens under favorable auspices, have constituted the property of the nation, becomes a consideration of general policy, to be resolved by a recollection of past embarrassments; by the certainty of an increased difficulty of reinstating upon any emergency, the manufactures which shall be allowed to perish and pass away." &c. The measure of protection which he proposed was not adopted in regard to some leading articles, and there was great difficulty in ascertaining what it ought to have been. But the principle was then distinctly asserted, and fully sanctioned.

The subject of the American System was again brought up in 1820, by the bill reported by the Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures, now a member of the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the principle was successfully maintained by the representatives of the people; but the bill which they passed was defeated by the Senate. It was revived in 1824, the whole ground carefully and deliberately explored, and the bill, then introduced, received all the sanctions of the constitution, became the law of the land. An amendment of the system was proposed in 1828, to the history of which I refer with no agreeable recollections. The bill of that year, in some of its provisions was framed on principles directly adverse to the declared wishes of the friends of the policy of protection. I have heard (without vouching for the fact) that it was so framed, upon the advice of a prominent citizen, now abroad with the view of ultimately defeating the bill, and with assurances that, being altogether unexceptionable to the friends of the American System, the bill would be lost. Be that as it may, the most execrable features of the bill were stamped upon it, against the earnest remonstrances of the friends of the System, by the votes of southern members, upon a principle, I think, as unsound in legislation as it is reprehensible in ethics. The bill was passed, notwithstanding, having been deemed better to take the bad along with the good which it contained, than reject it altogether.—Subsequently legislation has corrected very much the error then perpetrated, but still that measure is vehemently denounced by gentlemen who contributed to make it what it was.

Thus Sir, has this great system of protection been gradually built, stone upon stone, and step by step, from the 4th of July 1789, down to the present period. In every stage of its progress it has received the deliberate sanction of Congress. A vast majority of the people of the United States has approved, and continues to approve it. Every Chief Magistrate of the United States, from Washington to the present, in some form or other, has given to it the authority of his name—and however the opinions of the existing President are interpreted South of Mason's and Dixon's line, on the North, they are at least, understood to favor the establishment of a judicious tariff.

The question, therefore, which we are now called upon to determine, is not whether we shall establish a new and doubtful system of policy, just proposed, and for the first time presented to our consideration; but whether we shall break down and destroy a long established system, patiently and carefully built up, and sanctioned, during a series of years, again and again, by the nation and its highest and most revered authorities. And are we not bound deliberately to consider whether we can proceed to this work of destruction with-

out a violation of the public faith?—The people of the United States have justly supposed that the policy of protecting their industry against foreign legislation and foreign industry, was fully settled, not by a single act, but by repeated and deliberate acts of Government, performed at distant and frequent intervals. In full confidence that the policy was firmly and unchangeably fixed, thousands upon thousands have invested their capital, purchased a vast amount of real and other estate, made permanent establishments, and accommodated their industry. Can we expose to utterly & irretrievable ruin this countless multitude, without justly incurring the reproach of violating the national faith?

I shall not discuss the constitutional question. Without meaning any disrespect to those who raise it, if it be debatable, it has been sufficiently debated. The gentleman from South Carolina suffered it to fall unnoticed from his budget; and it was not until he had closed his speech and resumed his seat, that it occurred to him that he had forgotten it, when he again addressed the Senate, and, by a sort of protestation against any conclusion from his silence, put forward the objection. The recent Free Trade Convention at Philadelphia, it is well known, were divided on the question; and although the topic is noticed in their address to the public, they do not assert their own belief that the American System is unconstitutional, but represent that such is the opinion of respectable portions of the American people. Another address to the people of the United States, from a high source, during the past year, treating this subject, does not assert the opinion of the distinguished author, but states that of others to be that it is unconstitutional. From which I infer that he did not believe it unconstitutional.

[Here the Vice President interposed, and remarked that, if the Senator from Kentucky alluded to him, he must say that his opinion was, that the measure was unconstitutional.]

When, Sir, I contended with you, side by side, and with perhaps less zeal than you exhibited, in 1816, I did not then understand you to consider the policy forbidden by the constitution.

[The Vice President again interposed, and said that the constitutional question was not debated at that time, and that he had never expressed an opinion contrary to that now intimated.]

I give way with pleasure to those explanations, which I hope will always be made when I say any thing bearing on the individual opinions of the Chair. I know the delicacy of the position, and sympathize with the incumbent, whoever he may be. It is true, the question was not debated in 1816; and why not? Because it was not debatable, it was then believed not fairly to arise. It never has been made, as a distinct, substantial, and leading point of objection. It never was made until the discussion of the tariff of 1824,* when it was rather hinted at, as against the spirit of the constitution, than formally announced, as being contrary to the provisions of that instrument. What was not dreamt of before, or in 1816, and scarcely tho't of in 1824, is now made, by excited imaginations, to assume the imposing form of a serious constitutional barrier.

To be continued.

*Mr. Clay has since been reminded that the objection, in the same way, was first urged in the debate of 1820.

THE CHEROKEE CASE.
In the Supreme Court of the U. S. Samuel A. Worcester vs. the State of Georgia. On Saturday last, Mr. Chief Justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, reversing the judgment of the Superior Court of Gwinnett county, in Georgia. The effect of this decision is, that the recent acts of Georgia taking possession of the Cherokee country, and providing for the punishment of persons therein residing without the license of the Governor, and without taking an oath of allegiance to the State, are declared null and void, as contrary to the constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States.

The opinion of the Chief Justice was very elaborate and clear. He took a review of the origin of the European title to lands in America, upon the ground of discovery. He established that this right was merely conventional among European Governments themselves, and for their own guidance, and the regulation of their own claims in regard to each other, and in no respect changed or affected to change the rights of the Indians as occupants of the soil. That the only effect of the European title was as between European nations, to recognize an exclusive right of trade and intercourse with the Indians, and of ultimate domain in the territories occupied by the Indians in favor of the nation or government whose subjects were the first discoverers: That all the European governments, Spain, France, and especially Great Britain, had uniformly recognized the Indian tribes and nations as distinct communities, capable of, and entitled to, self-government, as States, and in no respect, except as to their right of intercourse with other European nations, and the right of pre-emption in the discoveries to purchase their soil,

as under the control or power of the Europeans. They were treated as nations capable of holding and ceding their territories, capable of making treaties and compacts, and entitled to all the powers of peace and war, and not as conquered or enslaved communities. He demonstrated this from various historical facts; and showed that when upon the revolution the United Colonies succeeded to the rights and claims of the mother country, the American Congress uniformly adopted and adhered to the same doctrine, both before and after the confederation; that since the adoption of the Constitution the same doctrine had as uniformly prevailed in all the departments of the Government; and that the treaties with the Indians were held to be treaties, and obligatory in the same sense as treaties between European sovereigns. He showed also that this had been the course of things recognized by Georgia herself, from the adoption of the Constitution down to the year 1829, as evidenced by her solemn acts, compacts and laws. He then showed that by the Constitution the exclusive power belonged to the United States to regulate intercourse with the Indians, and to receive cessions of their lands, and to make treaties with them. That their independence of the State Governments had been constantly upheld; that the right of possession to their land was solemnly guaranteed by the United States and by treaties with them, until that title should, with their own consent, be extinguished, and that the laws passed by Congress had regulated the trade and intercourse with them accordingly. He now reviewed the laws of Georgia in question, and pronounced them to be repugnant to the Constitution, treaties and laws of the United States. And he concluded by maintaining that the party defendant in the present indictment was entitled to the protection of the Constitution, treaties and laws of the United States; and that Georgia had no authority to extend her laws over the Cherokee country, or to punish the defendant for disobedience to those laws in the Cherokee country.

Mr. Justice McLean delivered a separate opinion, concurring in all things, in the opinion of the Court. Mr. Justice Baldwin dissented.

STATE OF MAINE.

By the Governor of the State of Maine.
A PROCLAMATION
FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC FASTING, HUMILIATION, AND PRAYER.

As rational and accountable beings, it becomes the privilege and duty of communities as well as of individuals, occasionally to pause from the ordinary concerns of life, and solemnly reflect upon the object of their existence, and the relation they sustain towards their Creator. Deeply impressed with the importance of this duty, the pious ancestors of New England left a laudable example, which, in accordance with reason and Revelation, now calls upon us, their descendants, to set apart a day, unitedly to deplore our ingratitude to our Almighty Benefactor for the innumerable mercies He has conferred upon us; in penitence and contrition, humbly to acknowledge our manifold transgressions of His holy laws, and with devout resolutions of future amendment, to implore a continuance of His Gracious Favor and protection.

With the advice of the Executive Council, I do therefore appoint Thursday the twelfth day of April next, to be observed by the people of this State, as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer. And while on this occasion we assemble in our respective places of Public Worship, let us pray that by Divine aid we may be enabled to overcome every sinful propensity and unhallowed passion; sensible of our own errors and imperfections, may we look with Charity upon the failings of others—if suffering from ingratitude or injustice, may we learn to forgive as we hope to be forgiven; if any duty incumbent on us citizens, Men and Christians, has been neglected, let us not rest until it has been performed; and in all the transactions of life, resolve to conduct as in the presence of an Omniscient and Holy God, before whose bar we shortly must all appear.

Let us also pray that our Heavenly Father would mercifully supply the wants of all his creatures; that He would smile upon the Seasons of the year, and abundantly reward the labors of the Husbandman; that He would bless the honest enterprise and industry of our fellow citizens of every calling and profession; that our Civil, Literary and Religious Institutions may be sustained and prospered; and that the means of Education may be freely extended to the rising Generation, so that knowledge Patriotism and Piety shall mark the character of our People, and become the support and security of our national Freedom.

Amidst the embarrassments of conflicting interests and the collisions of party excitement, may our National and State Governments, be divinely directed to the adoption of those measures which shall best promote the general welfare, and preserve the Union of these States.

May peace continue in our borders, and Health prevail throughout the land; and may Infinite Mercy stay the destroying pestilence, which has spread consternation and death in distant regions. May its fearful ravages among other nations remind us, who have been spared from its visitation, of the uncertainty of life, and the importance of a preparation for that state of existence, which is promised to those, who by a course of Usefulness, Virtue and Piety, manifest the sincerity of their Faith in the mercy of their Saviour and their GOD.

Given at the Council Chamber in Augusta, this tenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-Two, and in the fifty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL E. SMITH.
By the Governor.
ROSCOE G. GREENE, Sec. of State.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

IN THE SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Bills passed to be engrossed.
Resolve in favor of county of Kennebec.
Bill to incorporate the Bangor and Old Town Railway company.

Resolve authorizing the Governor to erect a magazine in Portland.
Resolve in favor of Orphan Asylum in Portland.

Bill for the encouragement of Agriculture passed to be engrossed in a new draft.

The bill relating to paupers and vagabonds was taken up, and the Senate concurred with the House in postponing it indefinitely.

The committee to whom was referred a petition relating to wears and other obstructions in the Kennebec, reported that legislation was inexpedient.

The bill for preserving the Mattanawook State road was reported in a new draft. It provides that after 1st of May no cart or wagon drawn by horses shall pass on it unless the felloes of the wheel are at least four inches in width; and no cart or wagon drawn by oxen unless they are six inches.

Fine for entering on the road \$10, and \$1 for each mile passed over with narrow wheels; one half to informer.—Act not to prohibit any pleasure carriage or loaded wagon drawn by one horse, or double horse wagon loaded with household furniture.
Indefinitely postponed.

Act relating to costs.
Resolve in favor of William Vance.

The following communication was received from the Hon. Wm. Pitt Preble, which was read and ordered to be placed upon the files of the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 18th, 1832.

Sir—I perceive by a newspaper received this morning, that an honorable Senator has proposed to fix the compensation of the Agent of the State, at Washington and Boston. I avail myself of the occasion to say to you, and ask leave through you to communicate it to that branch of the Legislature of Maine over which you preside, that it is not, and never has been my intention to ask or receive any compensation from the State of Maine for the services I may perform, as her Agent at Washington. The refunding of my actual expenditures confined within the limits of a just economy, is all I shall consent of expect to receive.

I am Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. P. PREBLE.

Hon. R. P. DUNLAP,
President of the Senate.
A communication of the same import as above, was received from Mr. Preble by the Speaker of the House, and read by him to that body on Friday last.

TUESDAY, Feb. 28.
Passed to be engrossed.

Bill for the preservation of roads.
Bill to incorporate the Winthrop Manufacturing Co.

Finally passed.
Resolve to admit Z. Washburn to practice law; also resolve to admit J. T. Leavitt.

Bill relating to the duties of Assessors.
Bill assigning further duties to the Justices of the Supreme Court, and establishing their salaries was taken up and indefinitely postponed.

A message was received from the Governor, informing the Senate of the resignation of Joseph Chandler, Major General of the 2d division of the militia of the State.

On motion of Mr. Hodgman,
Ordered, That to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the Senate will on their part, proceed to the choice of Major General of the 2d division.

On motion of Mr. Boutelle, the bill appropriating \$3000 to aid Waterville College was taken up.

Mr. Groton supported the bill at considerable length.

Mr. Hodgman also spoke in favor of it.

Mr. Webb moved to amend by striking out \$3000 and inserting \$2500.

Mr. Boutelle opposed, but the amendment was adopted 9 to 5.

Mr. Thayer spoke at great length against the bill.

Mr. Hodgman replied, and when he concluded, it being near one o'clock, the Senate adjourned to half past two.

The bill making an appropriation for Waterville College was taken up in the afternoon.

Mr. Boutelle replied to the arguments of Mr. Thayer, and supported the bill at some length.

Mr. Thayer replied with a few remarks, when the question was taken on passing the bill to be engrossed as amended (appropriating \$2500) and decided in the affirmative, 10 to 6.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29.

Act to establish the rate of interest and restrain the taking of excessive usury. (This act provides that where more than six per cent interest has been paid, no action shall lay to recover back the same.)

Mr. Hodgman thought the bill was misnamed. It was called a bill to prevent the taking of excessive usury, and he thought the provisions of it were to allow the taking of such usury. He thought it would operate to favor the rich and oppress the poor.

Mr. Meguire advocated the bill.—The question on passing it to be engrossed was decided in the negative—Yeas 9—Nays 13.

[The House had passed the bill to be engrossed.]

The Senate proceeded to ballot for a Major General of the second division.—Alfred Marshall had 17—James R. Bachelder, 4. Brig. Gen. Alfred Marshall was declared to be elected Maj. General of the 2d Division.

The bill reducing the emoluments of Clerks of the Judicial courts was refused a passage, 15 to 9.

A resolve to authorize the division and purchase of Indian lands in this State was read a second time and passed to be engrossed.

Act additional regulating innholders and common victuallers was read a second time. This bill provides for licensing such innholders, &c. as do not reside within the limits of any town or plantation, by the county commissioners. It imposes a penalty of fifty dollars upon all who shall sell without a license.

Act to incorporate Hancock Agricultural Society was passed to be engrossed.
A resolve to distribute Greenleaf's Map and Statistics to the several incorporated Academies in this State was read once and passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Burnham called up the resolve in favor of Gardiner Lyceum, appropriating \$1000 per annum during the pleasure of the Legislature.
Mr. Groton spoke in favor of passing the resolve. Mr. Eastman voted against the resolve yesterday and he had not changed his opinion. Mr. Boutelle was in favor of the resolve—spoke in favor of the advantages resulting from the institution—he was for continuing the aid of the State for a few years longer. He thought the institution very advantageous to the farmers and mechanics, and ought to be fostered. He thought the State could afford to divide \$5000 a year between Brunswick and Waterville Colleges, \$1000 to the Westbrook Seminary, and \$1000 more to Gardiner Lyceum, the whole sum amounted to but \$7000. It was more, he said, than some States did, but we ought to do more. Passed 11 to 9.

FRIDAY, March 2.

The Senate was occupied some time in secret session, and after the doors were opened took up the bill providing for the choice of Electors by General Ticket, and after some debate, passed the same to be engrossed.—Yeas 20—Nays 3.

IN THE HOUSE.

MONDAY, Feb. 27.

On motion of Mr. Webster,
Ordered, That the Committee on Finance be directed to apportion a Tax of \$50,000 and 7-100 upon the several counties and towns in this State, having regard only to estates, and no reference whatever to the number of polls.

Passed to be enacted.
Bill to establish the Oxford Canal.
Bill for building a bridge at Freeport.

Finally passed.
Resolve to admit Jas. T. Leavitt to practice Law.

Resolve in favor of Charles Jarvis.
Bill to exempt certain goods and chattels from attachment, as taken into a new draft. Among other articles, 500 bushels of potatoes are exempted. Mr. Fessenden moved to amend by striking out 500 and insert 50; this motion was lost. Mr. F. then moved to amend by inserting, after the potatoes, the words, "one yoke of oxen, worth at least sixty dollars." Mr. F. said there seemed to be potatoes enough to feed the oxen, and he thought the House had better go the "whole."

This motion was lost, and the bill was read a second time, and tomorrow assigned.

Finally passed.
Resolves to admit Z. Washburn and Asaph R. Nichols to practice law.

Bill to provide for general vaccination came from the Senate, they having concurred with the House, in refusing the bill a passage, and passed the same to be engrossed.

Resolve to provide for the erection of a Magazine in the town of Portland passed to be engrossed.

Resolve to authorize the Land Agent, to sell certain lands in the County of Oxford, was read once.

Resolve for the completion of the Canada road, was read once, and tomorrow assigned. This resolve authorizes the Governor, upon the neglect of Messrs. Glidden and Miller, to make the road agreeably to their bond on the west side of Bald mountain, to appoint an agent to build said road, and collect a sufficient sum on said bond to defray the expenses of the same.

TUESDAY, Feb. 28.

Passed to be engrossed.

Act to establish the rate of interest and restrain the taking of excessive usury. (This act provides that where more than six per cent interest has been paid, no action shall lay to recover back the same.)

Act additional respecting Bowdoin College was taken up, the Senate having nonconcurred with the House in an indefinite postponement, and the House adhered to their former vote without division.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29.

Act for the encouragement of Agricultural Societies was passed to be engrossed. This bill provides that the State Treasurer shall pay to the Treasurers of the several Agricultural Societies a sum equal to that awarded by the Society for the encouragement of agriculture, but in no case is a greater sum than \$150 to be paid in any one year.

The Deputy Secretary of State came in with a confidential written communication from the Governor, and the House went into secret session.

THURSDAY, March 1.

Resolve providing for the payment of accounts against the State read twice and passed to be engrossed.

Resolve in favor of I. Berry & Co. giving \$700 for printing read twice and passed. Resolve referring the application of certain members of the Methodist Society of Winthrop to the next Legislature came from the Senate and the House concurred.

Resolve in favor of Samuel Chamberlain, member from Foxcroft, read twice and passed to be engrossed. [Mr. Chamberlain has been sick and the resolve appropriates \$10 in addition to his pay.]

Mr. Williams proposed a resolve providing for the printing of the Laws and Resolves, twice read and passed.

The House proceeded to the choice of Major General of the second Division.

The whole number of votes 159
Alfred Marshall, had 108
J. R. Bachelder, 21
Scattering, 35
Whereupon—Alfred Marshall was then declared to be elected Major General of the 2d Division.

The House then on motion of Mr. Clifford went into secret session.

Passed to be enacted.
Tontine Manufacturing Company, to prevent fraud in packing fish.

Finally passed.
For completing Houlton road, in favor of Francis Joseph.

FRIDAY, March 2.

The House was occupied in considering the Militia Bill, and after some time spent in discussing various amendments the whole bill was indefinitely postponed.

Scarcity of Money.—A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce, among the reasons for the present alarming scarcity of money, assigns the following, which, it is thought, operates with great influence:—

It is the political action of the Government upon the United States Bank. If Gen. Jackson persists in the determination to pay off the national debt in the coming year, one half if not three fourths of the large merchants in this country must be sacrificed to gratify his vanity. It was stated last fall that the Government advertised to pay off an amount of the national debt, within a certain time, much beyond what its deposits would be in the Bank, and that, too, without asking the consent of the Bank, which common courtesy would seem to have required. Now, if the national debt is to be paid off during the present presidential term, it can be done only by the government drawing heavily on the bank, and in that case the bank must draw upon the merchants; and the result will be ruinous and disastrous. But let the people see where the blame lies, that the innocent may not receive the odium. Gen. Jackson's vanity and antipathy to the bank are about to bring a mass of evils upon the country which are yet but little foreseen.

College Insubordination.—We understand that there has been trouble at Harvard College for some days past, and that yesterday there was some insubordination manifested among a portion of the students, in consequence of which, most of the members of the Freshmen Class have gone to their homes for a short time.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

Hang out your banner on the outward wall.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

The Executive Committee of Oxford County Temperance Society are requested to meet at the office of Levi Whitman Esq. in Norway, on Wednesday the 21st day of March instant, at 10 of the clock, A. M. for the transaction of executive business.

S. F. BROWN, Sec. pr. order.
Buckfield, March 2, 1832.

Mr. CLAY'S SPEECH.—We this week commence the publication of Mr. Clay's second speech in the Senate of the U. S. upon the tariff. The value of it will pay for the room which it occupies in our columns. We speak a favorable perusal of it. The superior merits of the system here advocated cannot but be acknowledged even by many of Mr. Clay's political enemies.

Readers, reflect, and judge impartially, whether the system herein advocated is not the true and equitable system which every true American should be proud to sustain. The speech will speak for itself.

In another column will be found the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. States in the case of Messrs. Worcester & Butler, the imprisoned missionaries, vs. the State of Georgia, and that the Court have decided against Georgia, declaring her laws, in regard to the Indian territories null and void. This is an important decision, but the final result of it yet remains to be known. This decision places the President in a sad predicament.

The Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette in speaking upon the subject says,

A gentleman informs me, that he has good reason to know, that the President, as soon as he heard of the nature of the judgment, gave it to be distinctly understood that he should not aid in carrying that judgment into effect. The phraseology which he is reported to have used in making this declaration is too gross and indecorous for repetition. I should be sorry to pollute my letter with language of the kind; and I would fain hope that it has been exaggerated. Mr. McDuffie, on Saturday, expressed his opinion that Gen. Jackson was treading in the steps of Oliver Cromwell, and aims at a military despotism. It seems to be somewhat late in the day for those who so madly supported his election to make a discovery which was made and announced, day after day, by those who opposed his election, from 1825 to 1829. But it may prove well that they have found out the fact before the question of his re-election comes before the people; and it is to be hoped that they who have now, for the first time, become cognizant of the fact, will not a second time yield to the seductions of error. The decision of the Supreme Court, its importance and its consequences, are the all-absorbing theme of conversation.—Every one looks to the future with awe and apprehension.

Time is continually disclosing more and more the unfitness of Gen. Jackson for the high and responsible office which he now holds. We ask, will honest and candid men who see the inconsistency of his course thus far, any longer support him? will they have the name of countenancing his disgraceful acts? and be accessory to his re-election? Public opinion is changing, and will continue to change against him. His best friends at the time of his election are now forsaking him, they having become disgusted with his conduct. The Senate is against him; the Judiciary is against him; and the House is said to be not for him. And the People are turning against him.

The following gentlemen are chosen town officers for this town the ensuing year.

Uriah Holt, Esq. Moderator.
Job Eastman, Esq. Town Clerk.
Nathan Noble, Ichabod Bartlett, David Noyes, Esq. Selectmen & Overseers of the Poor.
James Crockett, John Whitmarsh, Constables.
Henry Rust, Esq. Town Agent.
Joshua Smith, Esq. Treasurer.

At the town meeting on the 5th inst. in Andover, the following gentlemen were chosen town officers for the ensuing year:—

John Farrington, Moderator.
Abel Chapman, Jr. Town Clerk.
Jacob Farrington, Benjamin Poor, John Farrington, Selectmen & Overseers of the Poor.
Moses Merrill, Treasurer.
Erastus P. Poor, Constable.

FIRE.—The dwelling house of Benjamin McDonald Esq. of Hiram in this County, was consumed by fire on the 8th inst. together with almost all its contents. The family narrowly escaped in their night clothes. The fire originated, as is too frequently the case from coals carried out in ashes and left in a back room.

NEW WORKS.

REFLECTIONS on every day of the week, with occasional thoughts, &c. &c. by CATHERINE TALBOT. E. L. Cary & A. Hart: Philadelphia.

We have had the pleasure of perusing the above valuable little work. It is intended for the regulation of the every day actions of life, and will prove an excellent pocket companion in the various changes to which all are called to experience.

A CATECHISM OF FACTS, or the plain and simple rules respecting the nature, treatment and prevention of the Cholera. By A. B. Graville.

This work is published in time for all who are desirous of securing themselves against the terrible disease upon which it treats. No family should be without it, especially if it contains the true mode of preventing or curing the Cholera;—and if it does not, no one should excuse themselves from purchasing it upon the principle that it may prove to be a false treatise. The above works are for sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

The National Intelligencer contains an Address from Hon. JOHN HOLMES to his constituents, declining a re-election to the U. S. Senate.

THUNDER STORM.—There was a severe thunder storm (says the Kennebec Journal) on our coast on Monday night the 12th inst. A woman was killed in St. George by lightning. Cattle were also killed by lightning and buildings unroofed by the wind. The lightning was seen here in the evening, where the rain fell copiously. It has since been cold.

Our Washington correspondent informs us, that serious disturbances are taking place in the Jackson party in Congress. Wickliffe, the quondam leader of the Jackson forces in Congress is dissatisfied. Daniels is also dissatisfied. Plummer is also dissatisfied. And Bibb, the Jackson Senator from Kentucky is dissatisfied. These men he adds, have been the luminaries of the Republican party. Who does not know how much Wickliffe has done for Jackson?

Horrible Inhumanity.—We learn that a new born naked infant was taken alive from the vault of a necessary in this city, last evening! Feeble cries were heard by a person in the yard, which led to the discovery and rescue of the sufferer.—Some humane colored people dressed, and a benevolent lady has taken the guardianship of this foundling.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

A large piratical vessel of 25 guns and 230 men, has been captured and carried into Ascension by H. B. M. ship Primrose, after an action of 7 hours, in which the pirate lost 101 men, and the primrose fifty men. The captain of the P. lost his left arm. The pirates were chiefly Spaniards, and were to be sent to England for trial.

Rail-Roads in New York. The Albany Argus has notices for Rail-Roads in various directions in that State, capitals of which, if acts of incorporation are granted by the Legislature, will amount to more than 30,000,000 of dollars! One of the most magnificent in contemplation, is from the Hudson to Lake Erie.

The republican candidates for State officers in Connecticut, at the next election, have been nominated. They are, for Governor John S. Peters—Lt. Governor Thaddeus Betts—Treasurer, Isaac Spencer—Secretary, Thomas Day.

The French Minister of War has issued an order not to punish soldiers while drunk, but to do it the next day when they are sober.

Sovereign, who murdered his wife and six of his children in Canada recently, when crazy from intemperance, is said to have starved himself in prison.

FOREIGN.

A London paper of Feb. 6th has been received at N. York by the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer, which brings the intelligence that a great conspiracy has been formed in Paris, but was detected on the eve of execution, and the ring leaders arrested. We have not sufficient room to give the particulars in this paper.

DIED.

In Summer, 4th inst. of scarlet fever with malignant sore throat, Mary Jane, aged nearly 3 years. Also on the 8th inst. Julia, aged 4 years, two youngest children of Eleazer A. Holmes.

In Minot, on the 9th inst., Mrs. Abigail Downing, aged 88. Leaving at her decease, eight children, sixty-one grand children, and seventy-five great grand children. Making in all 144.

SEED WHEAT.

W. B. NORTON,

HAS for sale at his Store in Oxford, 40 bushels of the TEA WHEAT, the seed of which was imported from the British Provinces, in the year 1830. This Wheat has had the preference of any other now in market, as it has not hitherto been injured either by the Hessian Fly, rust, or mildew. The above is entirely free from any other grain. Price \$1.50.

Also, as above, four hdds. Prime re-tailing

Molasses.

March 19th, 1832. 40fl

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—HIRAM.

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors of the Lands hereafter mentioned in the town of Hiram, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bill committed for collection to the undersigned, Collector of said Hiram, for the year 1830, in the respective sums following, viz:

Names of proprietors.	No. of acres improved.	No. of acres unimproved.	Total value.	Deficiency of highways in 1830.	State, county and town taxes for 1830.	Total taxes due.
David Potter,	189	200	\$6 20	0	\$6 20	60
Simon Fensie,	15	1	1 32	5	50	50
Noah Barker,	50	120	3 72	1	56	59

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Store of Benjamin Barker, Esquire in said Hiram, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, on the twenty-third day of June next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

PELEG WADSWORTH, Collector as above said.

Dated at said Hiram, the sixth day of March A. D. 1832. 3u40

BONNETS, CAPS, &c.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW

HAS on hand and for sale a good assortment of Bonnets, Calashes, Turbans, Caps, &c. &c. suitable for the present and approaching season.

BAND-BOXES.

Norway Village, March 19.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—ALBANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors or owners of the following lots of Land situated in Albany in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me, the subscriber, to collect for the year 1830, as follows, viz:

Lot	Range	No. Acres	Value	State and County tax	Bridge tax	Deficient high way tax 1829
Owners unknown						
5	10	160	30	45	7	1,34
5	11	163	24	36	5	1,09
5	8	169	45	68	10	
3	11	160	15	23	4	
10	8	169	35	57	9	
5	4	160	38	57	9	
11	1	160	45	68		
14	6	160	15	23	4	
6	1	160	45	68	10	
11	2	160	15	23	4	

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on or before Saturday the thirtieth day of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of said lands will then be sold, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as will discharge the same, at the dwelling house of John Hunt, of said Albany, Inn-holder.

HERMON TOWN, Collector of Albany for the year 1830.

Dated, Albany, Feb. 29, A. D. 1832. 3u

Great Bargains.

ARE to be had at the store of the subscriber, No. 1, Mitchell's Buildings, (opposite David Dana's) among which are—

BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE, BROWN & MIXT

Broad and Pelisse

CLOTHS;

from 150 to 400; English MERINOES and CIRCASSIANS, 30 to 50 cts.; Wide Blk. and Col. LUSTRING SILKS 50 to 67 cts.; Wide GREEN LUSTRING, 57 cts.; Chasers, from 250 to 350; POKEES 42; good dark Calicoes from 10 to 20; SHAWLS of all kinds; Fancy Boxes 17 to 75 cts.; Super Flag Silk Hops yard square 75 cts.; Cold Canaries yard wide 16 cts.; Do. do. 3-4 wide 12 1-2 cts.; large Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloths 50 to 75 cts.; Green FLANNELS 30 cts.—wide BOCKING 42 cts.—SHEETINGS 9 to 12—Super Tickings 15 to 26 cts. Also, white, Cambrics, Muslins, Cotton Hdkfs. Buttons, Sewing Silk, Twist, &c. &c. at the lowest prices.

WANTED,

Good White and Blue Mixt and cold Wooden YARN, Undressed and Full CLOTHS, for which the highest price will be given. And any person from the Country wishing to purchase any article or dispose of their cloths on reasonable terms, will find no necessity for GOING FARTHER.

W. D. LITTLE.
Portland, Dec. 16, 1832. 12u27

WANTED immediately, any quantity of SUN FLOWER SEED, for which a fair price will be paid, delivered at this office.
March 13.

FOR SALE.



A Good Horse, six years old, this Spring. He is warranted kind and sound in every respect.

Terms liberal. Inquire of the subscriber. WM. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, March 19.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Auction on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon at the store of Jonathan Swift Esq. in Norway, all the Right in Equity which AMOS TOWN has to redeem the following tract of Land, the westerly part of the twelfth lot in the first range of lots situated in that part of said Norway, which was formerly called Cummings' Gore or Grant, containing forty acres and fifty-seven rods excepting the road on the west end of said lot. The said lot is mortgaged to Increase Robinson for about one hundred and fifty dollars.

H. W. MILLETT, Dep. Sheriff.
Norway, Feb. 23, 1832. 38

PROSPECTUS

OF A PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN NORWAY, ME.

TO BE ENTITLED THE

JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

KNOWING well the desire of many of the People of this County for a paper that shall be free from Party Politics, and their wish to have one that shall be useful in every other respect, it is proposed to publish one with the above title, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the undertaking. In conducting a paper of this character, it will be our endeavor to avoid the evil spirit of all party, rather than advocate any one in particular. We would rather be the bearer of the olive branch than the fire-brand, amongst the conflicting interests of the community; by endeavoring to prove that the interest, the true interest of our, is the interest of ALL; and chiefly would we endeavor to show not only that the laborer is worthy of his hire, but that it is for the interest of his employer, as well as himself, that he should have a fair remunerating price for his toil. We would claim for the children of industry, a perfect equality of rights and privileges, with those for whose profit they labor. A comprehensive survey of our own and Foreign Affairs, with a concise summary of every thing interesting and worthy of record will be weekly furnished to our readers. The interests of Education, Science, Agriculture, and the Arts will be specially attended to. In fact no pains will be spared to make it what it aspires to be, an interesting Family Newspaper.

THE Price Current of Country Produce in the Portland market will be published weekly. Also, a list of the broken Banks &c. in New-England.

TERMS.—The "Journal of the Times" will be printed on fine paper with fair type, at \$1 per annum if paid within three months—or \$1.25 if payment be delayed six months from the date of the subscription.

Agents will be appointed in every town in the County to whom all subscribers to the paper can make payment in cash or country produce. Any person obtaining five responsible subscribers will receive a sixth copy gratis.

No subscription received for a less term than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

Interest will be charged on all arrearages of more than one year's standing.

WM. E. GOODNOW
Editors in this State by inserting the above will have the favor reciprocated at any time.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by GIDEON B. SMITH, is published in Baltimore, (Md.) by I. IRVINE Hitchcock, at \$5 per annum.

It is devoted exclusively to agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. It contains also every week the prices current in the commercial and common markets, of the principal commodities which farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence, foreign and domestic, as is interesting to them, with regard to the current value of their produce.

CONTENTS OF No. 52, Vol. 13.

On the Improvement of Worn Out Lands: First Premium Essay, Agricultural Division; by Richard K. Meade, White Post, Va. concluded.—Letter from D. Thomas on Wheat De-generating to Chess.—On Planting Cotton, and the Best Means of Avoiding the Ravages of the Cut Worm.—The Olive.—Letters of Wm. Robert Prince and J. H. Cobb on the Different Varieties of the Mulberry Tree, and the raising of Silk Worms.—Cultivation of Beans and Peas.—Silk and the Mulberry Tree.—Cape Broccoli.—Large Product of a Garden.—Treatment of the Horse; advantages of Proper and Mild Usage.—Manner of Feeding Fowls.—Editorial.—Foreign Markets.—Prices Current of Country Produce in the New York and Baltimore Markets.—Advertisements.

JUST received and for sale at BARTON'S,

Lectures in Defence of Revelation, delivered at the Universalist Chapel in Providence, R. Island. 2d edition.

The Universal Restoration; exhibited in our dialogues between a minister and his friend; comprehending the substance of several real conversations which the author had with various persons both in America and Europe, on that interesting subject: chiefly designed fully to state, and fairly to answer the most common objections that are brought against it, from the Scriptures, by Elnathan Winchester.
March 19.

WANTED immediately, in payment for the Oxford Observer, good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c. Also, Cheese, and most all kinds of country produce.

Public Attention!

IS most respectfully solicited, by the subscriber, to an INVALUABLE PREPARATION, the merits of which have been tested by time, and are sustained by undoubted testimony.

DR. RELFE'S

BOTANICAL DROPS!

are every year increasing their long established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

The Botanical Drops have been successfully administered for many years, as a thorough remedy for that well known and prevalent class of inveterate diseases, which originate from a vitiated habit of body, or an hereditary predisposition in the patient, and generally appear under the various and distressing shapes of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scurvy, Foul and Obsolete Ulcers, sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, and Venereal Taint.

In the last mentioned condition of the system, the Botanical Drops will be found to eradicate the lurking poison, where Mercury has totally failed, and thus prevent the parent from entailing the seeds of an hereditary disease on his offspring.

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS

are successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the Measles—red blotches—pimples on the face—festering eruptions on the skin—and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumnal physics known, to free the system from humors.

A physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for he complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

WHITE TETH! AND HEALTHY GUMS!

THOSE who would retain, or restore these admirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past, given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Antiseptic Dentifrice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth without doing it the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder by purifying the mouth and prevents the accumulation of Tartar, operates as the best preventive of the Tooth Ache. The Dentifrice removes discolorations;—and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. And its application braces and strengthens the Gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and by removing all offensive accumulations from the teeth—preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.—Price 50 cents 2

* * * None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy 100 sell again.
Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

At \$2 per annum, or \$1.75 to those who pay Cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

Interest will be charged, upon arrearages of more than one year's standing.

ALL Letters and Communications intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.

Wanted

At the Observer Office, an industrious young man as an Apprentice to the Printing business.

POETRY.

To "the Ancient and Honorable" the veteran corps of "Old Bachelors," by a Candidate for the honors of the Order. Ye bachelors of forty! pray listen to my song, Your "harps" are "on the willows" now, and mine may be ere long, Then let me sing, the little time still left me to enjoy, And let a junior brother's lay your graver mind employ, Ye, too, were young and happy once, and life appear'd so fair, Your only thoughts were love, and wealth,—a fortune,—wife, and heir. Your fancies were magicians then—and castles in the skies Arrayed in sunny tints of hope, flash'd bright before your eyes; And ye, as boys do butterflies, pursued the floating things, And thought, as idly, to arrest their light and gaudy wings: Though, one by one, the pageants rose, and shone, and passed away; Yet, willing dupes, ye follow'd still, and tho't the next would stay; But now to you poor wither'd ones of forty years or more, The golden towers have ceased to shine, and all their charm is o'er. Ye know, the smiles in beauty's eye no longer beam for you; Ye know, the joys of married life are for the young and true: Ye know, that ye will linger out a miserable life, Without heaven's "last, best," angel gift—a sympathizing wife. When wasting age shall wreath its crown of thorns around your brow, And Nature's agonizing pulse beat quivering and low, Ye know, no gentle child shall watch with tears your heaving breast, And with "dear father!" on its lips, beguile your sighs to rest: Ye know, no angel of a wife shall hover round your bed, And for your pale and throbbing brow Love's downy pillow spread; Ye know, your wearied limbs must be in hermit anguish down And ye, like "stricken deer," crawl off, to perish all alone. Then, since this dreadful fate is yours, and ye are doom'd to die, Without a gentle spouse or child to close your hopeless eye, O club, and build a Hospital, against life's wintry weather, And all, like Chelso prisoners, die gloriously TOGETHER!

THE GREAT CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth day of Washington took place on Wednesday, in this city, agreeable to the announcement, and when we say it far exceeded all the anticipations which had been formed of it, we speak within bounds. Every body seemed to take a deep interest in its success; the stores were all closed, and the day devoted to the celebration. At the appointed hour, the different societies and trades fell into the line of march at the corner South and Third. The Pioneers dressed in full costume, armed with axes, preceded to clear the way.—They were followed by the Chief Marshal and two aids, the Mayor of the city on horseback, City Police on foot, with badges and truncheons, a band of music and the watchman came next. These were succeeded by the Cincinnati, the Officers of the Revolution, officers and soldiers of the late war, &c. Then came the trades. The Victualers mounted, to the number of near two hundred, with a trumpeter ahead, and all dressed in white frocks and blue sashes. They presented a formidable appearance. The Saddlers and Harness makers with sashes and badges; the Hatters succeeded, and on a car surrounded by skins and furs were workmen busily employed making three hats, one for Lafayette, one for Carroll and the third for the Mayor. These were nearly or quite completed on the route.—Their banner represented St. Clement the first hatter with the motto "Paris 1446." The hatters on foot wore all descriptions of covering, from the Quaker's drab to the latest fashion; and bore a host of numerous specimens of their trade—ladies bonnets and little hats of all kinds and descriptions. The Bakers had an oven, and made and distributed hot bread and cakes,—which were truly acceptable to the crowd. The Black and white Smiths had a furnace and were beating swords into plough shares and hooks. Their motto—

The art of man is great indeed, But none the Blacksmith's can exceed."

The Tin-plate Workers were in a car drawn by seven horses, and distributed their wares to the multitude, such as tin cups, tin medals and basins. The followers of the car carried a coffee pot dredging box, and other manufactured articles on poles. The Rope-makers made a great display on a car at work. The Tobaccoists made good cigars, and cut and twist tobacco, which was well received by the open mouthed, as it was rapidly discharged by the workers.

The Comb-makers made all sorts of combs and handed them out deliberately to their friends. Their banner represented an Elephant, a boy with a bull by the horns, and one foot on a tortoise. The Printers made a great show—the Washington press was hard at work with their motto. "The freedom of the press is the palladium of our liberties." The Binders mounted a fine ledger, with a banner and motto "we bind and preserve the knowledge of a past age, for the benefit of the future." The Copper-plate Printers were on a car drawn by two horses, with a banner of Washington crossing the Delaware, which was much admired. They were hard at work and distributed heads of Washington on paper. The Coopers were knocking away at a barral in fine style. The Glass manufacturers made much of the day. The Cutters were cutting decanters, bowls and lamps, and followed by the trade carrying lamps, bowls, wine glasses, and all with banners at intervals, with figures of a glass house, &c. The Cordwainers were a numerous body with appropriate banners and badges, and representations of St. Crispin. The Tailors too were very numerous. The Independent Odd Fellows were however the most numerous—they mustered near nine hundred strong, and were dressed splendidly with superb banners and emblems. The Spinners and Weavers were making an American flag. The Stone Cutters carried the corner stone of the Washington monument on a large car. The Pottery were very busy making cups and pitchers, &c. Their motto was very pretty—

"To the rude mass his skillful touch applies, And classic forms in graceful beauty rise."

The Master Ferryman were in a very fine wherry with appropriate emblems.—The Harbor Master, Capt. Bird, was also on board his boat. The fine ship GEO. WASHINGTON, set sail from Kensington, manned by old shipmates.—The sailors were heaving the lead and taking a glass of grog. The Caulkers were busy on a merchant ship's boat—and the whole effect of the marine preparations was very fine. But where there was so much to particularize, it would be in vain to mention all. Our distant readers must be content with the outline we have given them, and fill up the picture themselves. Red and blue ribbon have advanced in price, owing to the great consumption, and for ourselves we shall be well satisfied if no other "centennial" occurs in our time!

Philadelphia Ariel.

From the New England Artizan.

I paid him what I agreed to.

This is a saying frequently uttered by employers, by way of justification, when those that labor for them complain of loss in the completion of jobs. A person wants a quantity of labor performed, and instead of coming honorably forward, and employing men at a fair rate of compensation, he excites competition among laboring men, induces them to underbid each other, and finally obtains a contract for the execution of his work, at a price far below what he knows it to be worth. The poor man labors, perhaps a week, a month, or a year; expends all he receives on the work itself; obtains nothing to supply the wants of his dependant family honorably completes his job and finds himself involved in ruin. Should he chance to complain, his employer exclaims, "I have paid you what I agreed to." This is true—Alas—too true—And with this plea he may justify himself to his own niggardly spirit, by lulling conscience to rest. But does it satisfy the demands of honor and justice, while he knows that he has pocketed that which ought to go to pay for a poor man's labor? Does it satisfy the demands of humanity, while he knows the poor man has labored for him for nothing; and in consequence, deprived his family of the means of living; left his children to cry for bread; and himself exposed to the torment of duns, writs, executions and the horrors of a prison? Let employers answer these queries to their own consciences, and then decide whether it be more just, honorable, humane and benevolent, to say "I have paid you what I agreed to" or to be able to say with certainty, "I have paid you to the full amount, the actual worth of your labor." The latter line of conduct would prevent much misery, that now results from the opposite course.

Litigation in North Carolina.—For circulating seditious pamphlets, imprisonment, pillory and whipping—for the second offence, death! for teaching a black to read or write, or to sell him books or pamphlets, subjects a white to a fine of 200 dollars, a free negro to fine, imprisonment and whipping, and a slave to thirty-nine lashes. Slaves may be emancipated if the owner give bonds in a thousand dollars for each that they shall behave well while in the State, and leave it in ninety days, never to return. If they neglect to leave, they are to be sold, and a legal title is assured to the purchaser.

A meeting has been held at Frankford, Va. for the purpose of petitioning Congress to remove the postage on newspapers.

UNRIVALLED LITERARY PREMIUMS, SIXTH VOLUME OF THE ARIEL, FOR 1832. Embellished with Twelve Splendid Original Engravings.

On Saturday the 25th of April next, the First Number of the Sixth Volume of the ARIEL, will be brought out for public inspection, and regularly forwarded to subscribers, in a style of neatness and beauty surpassed by no periodical in this country. In announcing the commencement of a new Volume of this popular periodical, the editor acknowledges with pride the extensive patronage which a discerning public has bestowed on it for five years past, and at the same time is determined that no expense or pains shall be wanting to make it even superior to what it has been heretofore.

The improvements to be made in Volume Six, are numerous and valuable, contributing to enhance the merits of this most cheap and entertaining literary miscellany. If it has been hitherto considered attractive, from the lively variety of its contents, and the beauty of its embellishments—it will now be offered with increased claims to patronage, and a still greater confidence in its powers of pleasing.

The ARIEL is a Literary Journal, issued every other Saturday, on a sheet of beautiful paper, folded into sixteen royal octavo pages, of the LARGEST size, and embellished with TWELVE beautiful Engravings, prepared and published, at great expense, exclusively for the ARIEL. These Engravings will appear in every second number of the work, until the whole are published.

Among the varied contents of the ARIEL, will be found the choicest beauties from the standard Foreign and American Magazines, the Annuals, &c. with a large fund of excellent Original contributions—forming altogether, a delightful mélange of Tales, Sketches, Essays, Poetry, Biography, History, Romance, Anecdotes, Enigmas, and other matter which it is impossible here to enumerate.

During the five years that the ARIEL has been established, it has been supported by a list of more than 6000 subscribers, a number which is constantly increasing; and to that respectable list of patrons the editor confidently appeals for the fidelity with which his promises have been fulfilled. Having at his command the following well known and highly interesting periodicals, the reader is at once enabled to judge of his facilities for making the ARIEL valuable and entertaining:—

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine—Campbell's New Monthly Magazine—London La Belle Assemblee—The Monthly Review—The Sporting Magazine—The London Mirror—The Court Journal—Bell's Weekly Messenger—The London Magazine—Gentleman's Magazine—All the Annuals, &c.

From these pure sources of rational entertainment, are drawn the stores which fill up the ARIEL, in addition to interesting Items of News, Events of the Times, Remarks upon them, and in fact every thing which can tend to make a literary journal useful and amusing to its readers. At the end of the year, the Sixth Volume will contain 416 pages, and 12 Engravings—forming a book of uncommon cheapness, and pleasing to refer to at all times.

In order still further to increase the circulation of the Ariel, and to enable the editor to go on steadily in improving its character, he offers the following

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

1.—Any person who will procure SEVEN subscribers, and remit \$10, shall receive a copy of the ARIEL for himself.

2.—Any person who will procure TEN subscribers, and remit \$15, shall receive a copy of the ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, for 1832, containing Twelve Splendid Engravings, or the LIFE OF NAPOLEON, in two volumes, and a copy of the Ariel.

3.—For TWENTY subscribers and \$30, BYRON'S WORKS complete, and the LIFE OF NAPOLEON, both beautifully bound, and the ARIEL.

4.—For TWENTY-EIGHT subscribers, and the subscription money, the following valuable works: SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS two volumes, with 41 plates; GODMAN'S NATURAL HISTORY 3 vols. 100 plates, and the LIFE OF NAPOLEON, in 2 vols. all beautifully bound, and the ARIEL.

Should competitors for the Premiums desire any other work in lieu of those abovementioned, the editor will cheerfully substitute such, of equal value, as may be preferred. *At least one of the above Literary Premiums could be gained by the reader of this in his own neighborhood, and if his exertions were pushed into the adjacent villages, it is probable that he could make himself entitled to all of them. The offers made by the editor are at least worth TRYING FOR.

The above works are all handsomely bound, are warranted perfect, and will be delivered FREE OF COST, in Pittsburgh, Charleston, New York, and Baltimore, or otherwise forwarded as may be directed; in the latter case at the owner's risk. Any orders received as early as the first of March, will be promptly attended to, and as at that season distant merchants are in the city, it will open safe opportunities for the transmission of the Premiums. It is desirable that all orders for the ARIEL, be received by the middle of April, that the number of copies to be printed may be correctly ascertained.

TERMS.—The ARIEL is issued every other Saturday and is carefully mailed the day preceding, packed in substantial wrappers for country subscribers, at \$1.50 per annum, payable invariably in advance.

EDMUND MORRIS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1832.

*Subscriptions for the above received at this office, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

NOTICE.

Joseph C. Green

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has established himself as an IRON MACHINIST at

"STEEL FALLS," IN NORWAY, where he will build all kinds of COTTON and WOOLLEN MACHINERY—all kinds of Iron Work turned, drilled and finished with neatness and despatch—Surgeon's Instruments made and repaired—Guns repaired, &c. &c. N. B. Iron Axles for Waggon and Chaise turned for 37 1-2 cents a piece.

WOOL CARDING MACHINES built at short notice, on reasonable terms and warranted to be first rate.

WANTED,

Immediately, 12 or 15 cords of WOOD in exchange for work or for FURNITURE. Norway, Nov. 24, 1831. 24tf

TO PRINTERS.

A. PELL & BROTHER (late Wm. Hager & Co.) have removed their Type and Stereotype Foundry to No. 26 Gold street, corner of John street, New York, and having greatly enlarged their premises, are prepared to execute orders with great despatch. All articles required by Printers furnished to order at the manufacturers prices—Chases, Composing Sticks, Cases, &c. &c. constantly on hand.

They have complete series of Fonts, from Pica to Diamond, of a light face and beautiful cut, which they offer with great confidence, as being very superior articles. The following are their prices (uniform with those of other foundries) at 6 months credit or 7 1-2 per cent. discount for cash:—

Six Line Pica, and all larger,	28 cts.
Cannon to six line Pica,	30
Double English to Double Paragon,	32
Great Primer to Double Pica,	34
English and Pica,	36
Small Pica,	38
Long Primer,	40
Bourgeois,	46
Brevier,	50
Minion,	56
Nonpareil,	90
Agate,	1.16
Pica,	1.40
Diamond,	2.00

All other articles of the Type Foundry, in proportion.

A. PELL & BROTHER cast their book and newspaper fonts of a metal much lighter than that commonly in use, and which they will warrant much more durable.

A. P. & B. are Agents for the sale of the "Smith Press," manufactured by R. Hoe & Co.; and for the "Washington Press," invented by Rust.

The following are the prices at six months credit:—

Medium or Royal	\$230
Super Royal	\$240
Imperial	\$250
"No. 2,	\$260
"No. 3,	\$275

New York, Jan. 20th, 1832. 36

New Goods. Cheap for Cash!!

JERE MITCHELL

HAS just received a good assortment of Domestic and Foreign GOODS, among which, are Bombazette, Merinos, Circassians, Cambriles, Camblet Plaid, Flanel, Padding, Buckram, Duck, Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bobinet Lace, Footing, Edging, Pearly, Piping, Gimp, Ticking, Crape, Brown Sheetings, do. Shirtings, bleached do., Bonnet SILKS, Millinery, Battiste, Cane, Linen, Vestings, Coat Buttons, Vest do., Pearl do., Ribbons, Belt do., Tapes, Twist, Sewing Silks, Braid, Cord, Floss, Wound Wire, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Kid Gloves, Silk do., Flag Silk Hdks., Imitation do., Fancy do., Cravats, Suspensers, Factory Gingham, Umbrellas, Copperplate, Batting, Wicking, &c. &c.

ALSO, Y. H. Tea, Souchong do., Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Starcel, Leaf Sugar, Brown do., Tobacco, Rice, Raisins, S. Soap, Corn Brooms, Fish, Glass, blown Salt, Indigo, Nutmegs, Cloves, Bedcords, Paste Blacking, Combs, Sal Nitre, Wafers, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE, Crockery & Glassware, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

As it is the intention of J. M. to sell exclusively for Cash, persons wishing to purchase any articles in his line of business will do well to call.

Norway Village, Dec. 22, 1831. 28tf

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUND-

RY—ESTABLISHED IN 1813—The subscriber has completed a new edition of his book of Specimens, with which his customers, and other Printers disposed to buy from him, may be supplied on application at his Foundry, Nos 18 and 20 Augustus street, behind the City Hall. He would remark, for the information of those who have not been in the habit of dealing with him, and because a different practice has been extensively introduced, that his book contains nothing but the actual productions of his own Foundry, and presents a true specimen of what will be furnished to orders. The assortment is very complete, has been deliberately and carefully in twenty years brought to its present high state of perfection, and embraces a variety of styles adapted to different tastes and to the various departments of printing Newspaper, Book and Job, highly finished, and cast of the most serviceable metal. Not to notice the varieties which are distinguished by their numbers in the Book, it contains of

ROMAN and ITALIC, 27 sizes, from twelve line Pica to Pearl.

TWO-LINE and TITLE, 15 sizes, Two-line Columbian to Agate.

SHADED, 13 sizes, Two-line Pica to Long Primer.

ITALIAN, 7 sizes, Seven-line Pica to Long Primer.

ANTIQUÉ, 17 sizes, Ten-line Pica to Nonpareil.

BLACK, 12 sizes, Four-line Pica to Minion.

OPEN BLACK, 5 sizes, Four-line Pica to Great Primer.

SCRIPT, 2 sizes, Double Small Pica and Great Primer.

Besides Music, Back Slope, Ornamental Letters and Lottery Figures, Piece Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes, Long Braces, more than 200 kinds of Flowers, and 1000 Cuts and Ornaments for School Books, Newspapers, and Scientific works.

Orders for any of these, and also for Presses, Chases, Composing Sticks, Cases, Furniture, Printing Ink, or any thing required in the Printing business, will be executed on the most favorable terms, and with the utmost promptitude, a large stock of the Foundry articles being always on hand. GEORGE BRUCE. New York, January 28, 1832. 37

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, or Agent Maine. Dec. 7.

WANTED immediately at this office, an industrious and steady young man as an Apprentice.

WANTED, in payment for the Observer all kinds of Produce. Also—WOOD and BARK.

HEALTH SECURED, BY THE USE OF THE HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES

OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH; LONDON;

Which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of some Thousands of Cures,

IN CONSUMPTIONS, CHOLERA MORBUS, INFLAMMATIONS, internally or externally; DYSENTERIA, FEVERS, AGUE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUS or NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIVER: YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY, PARALYSIS, PALSY, GREEN SICKNESS, and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of this fairer portion of the creation, in CONSUMPTIONS, to their untimely graves; SMALL POX, MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCARLET FEVER, ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, GRAVEL, STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRUCTIONS; FISTULA, PILES, STRICTURES, RUPTURES, and SYPHILIS, in all its stages; CONSTIPATED BOWELS, WORMS, SCURVEY, ITCHINGS OF THE SKIN, KING'S EVIL, and all GUTANEUS DISORDERS; in short, every Complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject, under all their varied forms and names; as the HYGEIAN conviction is,—that

MAN IS SUBJECT TO ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE

THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD, from whence springs every Complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame; and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stream of life, the gift of Almighty power, to disencumber itself of its viscous, acrid humours, with which it has become commixed, through the negligence of parents; the ignorance or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the vicious, or gormandizing propensities of us all.

This valuable Medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongential to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasant and benign in its operation, and at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least possible of all trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of small pills, and being called a few extra times to the purposes of evacuation, with the least possible sensation of feeling, or pain, or exhaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress or diet, in any way different to their accustomed habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and can in no way be outdone. Experience,—which is the touchstone of all human knowledge,—has long borne testimony to the fact; and extensive use of them, has already verified its truth in this country.

These Medicines cure by purging, and yet the weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, because they clear the body of its bad humors; they invariably too, procure a sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficacious Medicine to take to sea; preventing all scurvy,—costiveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case) mild medicine, which conveys immediate conviction of its utility from the first dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to the body; first calming, then curing all Mental derangements, Eccentricities, Nervous Affections, Irritabilities, and Restlessness, from whatever source: complaints, which have heretofore not been properly understood, as the Hygeists have found them all to proceed from acrimonious humors in the blood, and happily for the present and future race of mankind, discovered a cheap and universal mode of purifying, curing, and preventing.

The being cured of any disease, infirmity or sore, is now no more a dubious, or uncertain procedure—perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicines will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary of both sexes, whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination, and improving their health; Old age will be attained by the use of them, and passed free from pain and infirmities.

These require none of the mysteries of other medicines. They only require to be persevered in with sufficiently large doses, and the patient will always come off well;—when a disease is obstinate, patients do not take doses large enough.

*For sale by the subscriber, who is the only authorized Agent for this County, and every box sold by him is warranted to be direct from London. Certificates of cures may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON. Norway Village, Sept. 26, 1831. 15 1y